

NEWSLETTER

Homebrew Computer Club

Robert Reiling, Editor □ Post Office Box 626, Mountain View, CA 94042 □ Joel Miller, Staff Writer
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RANDOM DATA

By Robert Reiling

MEETING—Nov. 12, 1976. A capacity crowd was on hand, estimated at over 450 people for this meeting. Anderson Jacobson, Inc. had their terminals and, as promised, provided an informative talk about the Selectric machine as used in their terminals. Particularly interesting was the discussion of the way that the type ball is positioned to print a character. Also, the differences in the I/O unit as compared to the office unit were listed. The I/O Selectric is a heavy duty machine developed for computer use and workloads. The office Selectric does not have the heavy duty features.

M&R Enterprises demonstrated the Astral 2000 with the special version of BASIC which has been specifically designed to operate in the Astral system. The Astral is available in fully assembled, turn-key condition as a partially assembled kit. The kit saves a lot of money and is easy to put together since the majority of the electronics are preassembled, burned in and tested. Marty Spergel and other representatives from M&R discussed these and other features of this computer system. If you missed the meeting you may obtain Astral 2000 information by writing M&R Enterprises, P.O. Box 61011, Sunnyvale, CA 94088.

S-100 SYSTEM SYMPOSIUM—Nov. 20, 1976. Well over 100 people attended the S-100 System Symposium held at Diablo Valley College. Three perspectives were given by Dr. Harry Garland, George Morrow and Lee Felsenstein. It was noted by Lee Felsenstein that a large variety of products are available that utilize this bus. Harry Garland pointed out that the bus system is basically a good product. George Morrow discussed the complex nature of the bus. A panel discussion, moderated by Jim Warren, brought out a number of opinions but the panel generally agreed the S-100 bus system will be used for several years because so many products use it. In order to get better definition of bus signals and electrical requirements, it was suggested that publishers print more bus information and act as a clearing house for comments.

This was the first symposium held covering the S-100 system. It was very well done and certainly informative to all in attendance. Indeed, it seems everyone must have learned something new. The

organizers Dr. W. J. Schenker, and R. J. Hendrickson are to be congratulated.

MORE ON THE S-100—April, 1977. The First West Coast Computer Faire being held April 15-17, 1977 at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, Northern California's largest convention facility, will have a conference session on the S-100 bus according to Jim Warren, Faire Chairperson. You can participate in this session or others scheduled for the Faire. Write or call Jim Warren, Box 1579, Palo Alto, CA 94302, (415) 851-7664 or 323-3111.

LETTER—November, 1976. Samuel H. Daniel, Vandenberg AFB, CA sent a letter asking to be put on the mailing list and enclosed a donation. He commented as follows on his activities, "I presently have an 18K Digital Group 8080 System, to which I may add a pair of Phi-Decks and a controller. It works as advertised and went from bits and pieces to assembled and tested in only 14.5 hours. Needless to say, I'm pleased with and recommend it." Thank you for the product information and for the contribution to the Newsletter.

CONTRIBUTIONS—The Homebrew Computer Club Newsletter is supported by contributions, both of articles and money. Your articles help keep information flowing and all of us benefit. In this issue you will read about what others are doing with their computers. What are you doing? Do you have a favorite software idea? How about a product evaluation? Send me your article for the Newsletter.

Money, of course, is another requirement of the Newsletter. Printing and postage are very expensive and so it follows the Newsletter costs a reasonable amount to produce and distribute. Please keep your contributions coming in. Mail to Homebrew Computer Club Newsletter, P.O. Box 626, Mountain View, CA 94042 or meet me at the next Club meeting. □

ONE MAN'S SYSTEM

By Charlie Pack

My background is in programming, including 10 years of experience mostly on large-scale IBM systems. I've used IBM 1401 Autocoder, IBM 360 Assembler, PL/1 and COBOL for many varied applications, including some of my own personal accounting and inventory chores. In 1973 I went to work for an electronics

firm which manufactures intelligent terminals using the then-new Intel 8008. Although I didn't program the 8008, it soon became apparent to me that microprocessors were good for a lot more than just formatting data on a video screen or controlling traffic lights.

In the meantime, I had gotten interested in digital electronic circuitry while building digital clocks and meters, and finally I built and got running a Radio-Electronics "TV Typewriter" (the TVT-1, with the boards that are stacked like cordwood). Then the bug hit me for sure—I wanted my own computer. So in November 1975 I devised a point system and rated all of the available hobbyist computers.

I had been renting time on an IBM 360/30 for \$30 per hour, so I wanted the capability to run a high-level language and later a disk operating system. The clear winner was determined using my point system and right after New Year's my Altair 8080 kit arrived (when I ordered my Altair I didn't know about the IMSAI computer).

At the present time I have up and running in my Altair a Processor Technology motherboard, 3P+S I/O interface, two 4KRA static memories and two 4K dynamic memories. I use an ASR-33 Teletype machine for I/O. MITS BASIC version 3.2 is used for all accounting applications at present.

The aforementioned hardware is now being used to do investment portfolio and income tax analysis and to produce a cross-reference index to magazine articles. The hardware now being used represents a practical minimum for the performance of the applications now being run.

Assuming that the necessary planning and analysis has been done, computer implementation of most simple business-type applications not involving large amounts of data involves four basic needs:

- a) Some means of transferring original data from documents to the computer. For an on-line system this is done using a suitable keyboard and some type of edit/update program.
- b) Some means of storing the data outside of computer memory.
- c) Processing of data, usually involving data selection or sorting logic and calculations.
- d) Reporting of the desired information to the user. This is the end product of the system.

The BASIC line editor itself satisfies the first two needs in my applications. Here is a complete on-line data entry program which can add new data, change existing data and delete data. Of course, the entire data file is in memory, but allowing 6K for BASIC and 4K for a good-sized program (leave out comments and use multiple statements per line to save memory space), leaves 6K bytes remaining for data.

That's enough for 100-150 transactions with 3-6 data items per transaction, using DATA statements. A year's investment portfolio transactions are no problem! I use line numbers of 10000 and up for DATA and less than 10000 for program code. The command LIST 10000 stores the updated data file on paper tape.

The latter two needs are satisfied by programs I write in BASIC and use with the printer on my ASR-33. By following set conventions for line numbers and by using common subroutine for READING data, a

programmer may use a DATA file with several programs. To print out or punch the program code only, I type LIST and when the last statement starts to print I hit control-C a couple of times to stop it.

Although my implementation of investment portfolio is crude, it illustrates that minimum hobbyist-type equipment can be practically utilized for many small business needs. A video display such as the Processor Technology VDM-1 and a tape cassette storage system could be substituted for—or used in addition to—the ASR-33. The use of Extended BASIC would greatly facilitate separate storage and manipulation of data and programs and the display of formatted reports.

My future plans, as far as hardware is concerned, include the acquisition of more memory, a ROM monitor which can be used to load BASIC, a video display, cassette tape interface and hardware backup capability. By the time this article is in print, I will have a Processor Technology 8KRA RAM board and a MITS PROM board up and running, with a system monitor in six 1702A PROMs. The latter has loaders for MITS BASIC (any version) and for software in the Intel hex format, a block move, full TTY support, and switchable hexadecimal or octal mode capability, in addition to normal monitor functions. It will be made available to hobbyists via the HBCC library and through the Byte Shop in Santa Clara.

My future plans for software include enhancement of the monitor to support tape cassette I/O and some type of video monitor display. Memory diagnostics, games and other programs will be developed for use with the run on a cross-assembler of my own design and written in ANSI COBOL for execution on a medium- or large-scale system. A suitable alternative to this would be a Processor Technology ALS-8 development system and a DECwriter or similar printer, if the latter could be obtained at a reasonable cost.

I would be interested to hear from other hobbyists as to what they would like to see in the way of software for the 8080 or Z80. How about a full operating system for multiple cassette tape drives? What features would you like it to have? Is there an interest in games (such as Star Trek) in machine language for small-capacity systems? I can be reached at 25470 Elena Rd., Los Altos Hills, CA, 94022. Home phone (415) 941-0495, between 7 and 10 p.m. on week-day evenings would be preferred. □

WISCONSIN AREA COMPUTER SOCIETY

By Robert Relling

The Wisconsin Area Computer Society has been holding monthly meetings for the last twelve months and has a paid membership of over 80 persons. They are establishing a good software library, and can communicate via Cassette Tape (Tarbell, Digital Group and K. C. Standard) and Paper Tape. Recently they published their first newsletter. Contact Don Stevens, Chairman, Wisconsin Area Computer Society, P.O. Box 159, Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085. □

GETTING THE
MOST OUT OF TINY BASIC
Tom Pittman

Continued from last issue.

Execution Speed

TINY BASIC is actually quite slow in running programs. That is one of the hazards of a two-level interpreter approach to a language processor. But there are some ways to affect the execution speed. One of these is to use the keyword "LET" in your assignment statements. TINY BASIC will accept either of the following two forms of the assignment statement and do the same thing,

```
R=2+3
LET R=2+3
```

but the second form will execute much faster because it is unnecessary for the interpreter to first ascertain that it is not a REM, RUN or RETURN statement. In fact, the LET keyword is the first tested, so that it becomes the fastest-executing statement, whereas the other form must be tested against all twelve keyboards before it is assumed to be an assignment statement.

Another way to speed up program execution depends on the fact that constant numbers are converted to binary each time they are used, while variables are fetched and used directly with no conversion. If you use the same constant over and over and you do not otherwise use all the variables, assigning that number to one of the spare variables will make the program both shorter and faster. You can even make the assignment in an unnumbered line; the variables keep their values until explicitly changed.

Debugging

Very few programs run perfectly the first time. When your program doesn't seem to run right there are several steps you can take to find the problem.

First of all, try to break it up into its component parts. Use the GOTO command and the END statement to test each part separately if you can. Add extra PRINT statements along the way to print out the variables you are using; sometimes the variables do not have the values in them that we expected. Also the PRINT statements will give you an idea as to the flow of execution. For example, in testing the sort of program above (lines 500-700) I inserted the following extra PRINT statements:

```
525 PR "x";
545 PR ".";
555 PR
```

This gave me an idea where in the sort algorithm I was, so I could follow the exchanges (the "x's"), where each line represented one pass through the main loop. Endless loops become more obvious this way.

If you have not used all the sequential line numbers, you can insert breakpoints in the program in the form of a line number with an illegal statement—I like to use a single period, because it is easy to type and does not take much space:

```
10 LET A=B+1234
11 .
20 GOSUB 100+A
```

Here, when you type RUN, the program will stop with the error message,

```
!184 AT 11
```

Now we can PRINT A, B, etc., to see what might be wrong, or type in GOTO 20 to resume, with no loss to the original program.

As we have seen, there is not much that TINY BASIC cannot do (except maybe go fast). Sure, it is somewhat of a nuisance to write all that extra code to get bigger numbers or strings or arrays, but you can always code up subroutines which can be used in several different programs like the floating point add above (line 1000-1250), then save them off on paper tape or cassette.

Remember, your computer (with TINY BASIC in it) is limited only by your imagination.

REFERENCES:

- (1) *TINY BASIC User's Manual*. Available from Itty Bitty Computers, P.O. Box 23189, San Jose, CA 95153.
- (2) *Doctor Dobb's Journal*, No. 7, p. 26. Available from PCC, P.O. Box 310, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Finally it should be noted that GOTOs and GOSUBs always search the program from the beginning for their respective line numbers. Put the speed-sensitive part of the program near the front, and the infrequently used routines (set-up, error messages, and the like) at the end. This way the GOTOs have fewer line numbers to wade through so they will run faster. □

INEXPENSIVE GRAPHICS
Workshop Announcement

A workshop regarding inexpensive graphics is being planned on the East Coast. It will be held next year and is sponsored by Sigraph of the A.C.M. Interested people may contact William Etra, 42 E. 23rd Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10010. □

ABOUT
RECONNECTING THE IMSAI
POWER TRANSFORMER
By Dave Kinkade

When I changed the line input connections to my IMSAI transformer (a Trane 3751), I was chagrined to learn that it did not match the diagram on the PS-B schematic (Rev. 2, 3/3/76).

The terminals are actually: (1) common, (2) for 105 V, (3) for 115 V, (4) for 125 V. For example, I connected to (1) and (4) instead of (1) and (3) to lower the output voltage and generate less regulator heat. □

THE FIRST WEST COAST COMPUTER FAIRE

A Conference & Exposition
on
Personal & Home Computers
April, 1977 • San Francisco

P.O. Box 1579, Palo Alto, CA (415) 851-7664, 323-3111

HOW I BUILT MY FIRST COMPUTER, OR FOOLS RUSH IN WHERE ENGINEERS FEAR TO TREAD

By Norman Walters

A course, "Introduction to Computing," taken during the fall of 1975 was my first exposure to the wonderful world of computers. By mid-term, the itch to have my own was beginning to be felt. The itch faded considerably when the prices of the computer kits on the market was considered. After much thought, I decided one could be built at home at a price my wife would not be able to use as grounds for divorce. Naturally, the fact that the largest project previously tackled was a digital clock did not cool my optimism a whit.

Ten months later my home brew computer is built and the cost was much smaller than if a commercial kit had been purchased, but the time and effort expended have been tremendous.

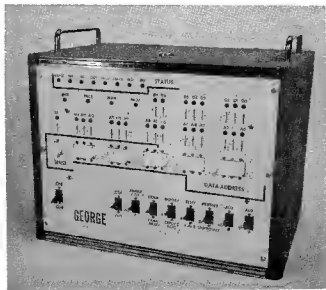
During the construction of GEORGE, every cost-cutting trick possible was employed. Naturally, the mother board was built from scrap cut-offs bought at the club, and 80-pin connectors were cut to form 100-pin connectors. Every friend I had plus some who had not realized that we were even on speaking terms was presented with a list of parts needed and a strong hint given, "If you have any of those parts just lying around, you might be able to force me to take them off your hands if the price is right!" I haunted all the surplus electronics stores and pored over the Poly Pak catalog like it was a dirty book. Because of this approach (cheap), parts did not present a major problem. The CPU board and control panel board required the largest outlay of time. After some initial delays, both were purchased through the club by group buy.

Building the boards up took relatively little time. The largest block of time during construction was devoted to running wire. A total of nearly 1,000 feet of 26 ga. and 100 feet of 16 ga. was used. Checkout was prolonged considerably by the unfortunate insertion of the CPU board backwards in the motherboard. The snaps, crackles and pops would have done Rice Krispies up proud. Invaluable assistance by a long suffering friend, Grant Connell, finally got GEORGE up and running.

The system at the present time consists of the 8080 microcomputer with 24K of 2102 RAM, 12K of 1702A EPROMs, a KSR-33 Teletype, a cassette recorder, I/O boards for the teletype and cassette plus a high speed paper tape punch. Within the next six weeks, GEORGE will acquire a high speed paper tape reader and a VTT 4000B video terminal.

I can tell the memory of the pain, sweat and frustration incurred during the construction is beginning to fade. A few weeks ago, I saw the ad for the Micro Nova minicomputer chip set and thought, "Why, I bet that I can get one of those jewels up and running for almost nothing!"

By the way, I have a list of parts that you have probably got just sitting around gathering dust.... □



**TINY BASIC
OR HOW MY FAMILY
CAME TO LOVE MY COMPUTER**

By Ray Boaz

One sure way to get the support of your family for all the hours that you spend with your computer (only) is to let them get some "hands on" time. The problem is how many kids, let alone wives, understand binary, octal, hex or getting a program into the %\$&† thing to do something. So how do you do it? Well I got Tiny BASIC for my AMI Proto system (by Tom Pittman) and it worked out just great.

The first thing I did was write a program for my nine year old girl, Heidi, to use for her multiplication facts. After one minute she was really into it. The program generates two random numbers less than twelve, prints them (i.e. $9 \times 11 =$), waits for the product to be typed in, and then compares the entered product to the calculated product. If the answer is correct a new

line is given. The computer can keep score and if the problem was a "hard" one, a "VERY GOOD" is printed. This is a short and simple program, but to a nine year old girl, it is like magic.

I didn't get off that easy, however. At my side all the time (or was it on top of me) was my son, Chip, who is only six. Since he is not up to multiplication yet I had to do something else. If Tiny BASIC could multiply that easy, it must be at least as easy to do the addition facts. So with a few changes in the same program, another member of the family was into the computer.

Well, that accounts for two out of three. What about my wife? Glad you ask. She does not glare at it when she walks by and has even started saying some almost nice things about it. If this keeps up, I may have to start on another computer for myself.

Oh, one other thing. Heidi is busy setting up times for her friends and making arrangements to take the new toy to school. There seems to be no end of what can happen when your kids can compute. □

BULLETIN BOARD

For sale: Cryptographic program that will baffle the codebreakers of the CIA. ENCODE and/or DECODE your private correspondence for maximum security. Documentation of cypher technique, program listing and punched paper tape in BASIC for only \$6. Jon Steadman, 1528 Summit Rd., Berkeley, CA 94708.

Kleinschmidt 311 printer, 40 char/second, 80 characters wide, parallel ASCII input, level conversion from -12 V can be tapped from printer power supply, full documentation, has modem card, automatic shut-off after 60 seconds of no data, good operating condition, needs cleaning, \$300; another 311, has power supply, no other electronics, excellent mechanical condition, \$150; extensive supply of spare parts, \$50; all of the above together, asking \$400; Wm J. Schenker, M.D., 2086 Essenay, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, (415) 939-6296.

Computer store opens in Sunnyvale—recreational Computer Centers, 1324 South Mary Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94087. Phone 735-7480.

CLUB LIBRARY

Gordon French, club librarian, has lots of interesting material and is able to loan it to anyone with a definite need, but . . . please adhere to the following:

• Limit your telephone calls to the hours of 7PM to 9PM weekdays only. This is important. Gordon's phone number is (415) 325-4209 in Menlo Park.

• Be specific with your requests and Gordon can probably help you—he cannot randomly review the contents of the library for you.

• No reproductions will be made of any materials.

• All materials loaned must be returned so they are available for others to use in the future. □

For Sale: IMSAI 8080, 8K Duttonics memory, Polymorphic video terminal interface, Tarbell cassette interface, Altair 2810 with one port, keyboard and J. C. Penny audio cassette recorder. Assembled, \$1775. Contact J. Gill, 497-4715 (days), 321-6289 (evenings).

SOL User Group now forming. If you own or have ordered Processor Technology's SOL computer, please send your name, address, phone number and ideas to Bill Burns, 4190 Maybell Way, Palo Alto, CA 94306.

Wanted—Carpool or riders to Fairchild (or Ellis St. area in Mountain View from the Summit Rd. area in the Santa Cruz mountains. Must be willing to get going early as I like to avoid traffic. Joel (415) 962-3372 (days) or (408) 353-2663 (eves).

HOW TO GET THE NEWSLETTER

Anyone interested in computers as a hobby may receive the Newsletter by sending a request to the Homebrew Computer Club Newsletter, P.O. Box 626, Mountain View, CA 94042. The Newsletter is distributed monthly at the club meetings and is also mailed to individuals who are unable to attend the meetings.

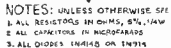
If you have an input to the Newsletter, send it in and it will be published as quickly as possible. However, the editors cannot promise that everything sent will be published immediately. All manuscripts must be typed and carefully proofed. All listings and diagrams should be as clear and easy to read as possible.

The Newsletter is made possible by your donations. Please remember that we must pay for postage, labels and printing. Donations may be given to Ray Boaz at the club meetings or sent to the above address. □

By Lee Felsenstein

The two boards may be interconnected with ribbon cables and DIP headers which plug into the IC sockets indicated on the drawing.

1. Cut trace on solder side from pin 4 of IC 17.
2. Cut trace from pin 13 of IC 10 on component side.
3. Connect a jumper from pin 6 of IC 17 to pin 13 of IC 10.
4. Connect a jumper from pin 7 of IC 31 to pin 4 of IC 17.
5. Connect a jumper from pin 3 of IC 31 to pin 7 of IC 13.
6. Connect a jumper from pin 8 of IC 15 to pin 9 of IC 31.
7. Connect a jumper from pin 3 of IC 41 to pin 15 of IC 31.
8. Remove ICs 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39 and 40.
9. If not yet installed, resistors R27 through R32 and R41 through R48 may be omitted from assembly. □



GORDON FRENCH'S CHOP-CHOO TRAIN
OR
101 FANTASIES ON A VCM SCREEN

0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000 AF
0071 D3 C8
0063 21 E4 01
0066 31 00 09
0069 0E 23
00BB B3
00BC 0B
00BD AF
00BE A8
00BF C2 29 0A
0012 21 F7 02
0015 11 00 0D
0018 06 FE
001A CD 5E 0A
001D 11 2B 0A
0020 06 0C
0022 CD 50 0A
0025 11 30 0A
0028 06 09
002A CD 5F 0A
002D 11 34 0A
0030 06 0A
0032 CD 50 0A
0035 11 3B 0A
0038 06 02
003A CD 50 0A
003D 11 3C 0A
0040 06 01
0042 CD 50 0A
0045 11 3E 0A
0048 06 01
004A CD 50 0A
004D C3 59 0A
0050
0050 19
0051 36 6F
0053 23
0054 05
0055 C2 51 0A
005F C9

```

0000
0010
0020
0030
0040
0050
0060
0070 *
0080 TRAIN
0090
0100
0110
0120 EMPTY
0130
0140
0150
0160
0170
0180
0190
0200
0210
0220
0230
0240
0250
0260
0270
0280
0290
0300
0310
0320
0330
0340
0350
0360
0370
0380
0390
0400
0410 *
0420 SMD1
0430 SMD2
0440
0450
0460
0470

```

```

XRA      A      DNCE UPON A TIME,
OUT      0C8H   IN A CURIOUS LITTLE
LXI      M,SHED PLACE THERE WAS -
LXI      B,2043 ..A TINY TRAIN
MVI      M,20H  .. AND IT STAYED IN A
INX      H      .. TINY SHED
DCX      B      .. THAT WAS ALL EMPTY
XRA      A
XRA      B
JNZ      EMPTY
LXI      H,CLDUD ..EXCEPT FOR A HUGE
LXI      D,0
MVI      B,14    B
CALL     SMD1    I
LXI      D,43    L
MVI      B,12    L
CALL     SM01    O
LXI      D,43    W
MVI      B,9     Y
CALL     SM01
LXI      D,52    C
MVI      B,4     L
CALL     SM01    O
LXI      D,59    U
MVI      B,2     O
CALL     SM01    D
LXI      D,60    O
MVI      B,1     F
CALL     SMD1
LXI      D,62    S
MVI      B,1     M
CALL     SM01    O
JMP      ENGIN   K
                        E
DAD      D
MVI      M,SMOKE ..CDUGH
INX      H
DCR      B      ..CDUGH
JNZ      SM02
RET      .
          COMING OUT OF THE STACK

```



0059		0480	*		
0059 21 A6 04		0A90	ENGINE LXI	H,SHED+322H	A TINY LOCOMOTIVE
005C 36 16		0500	MVI	M,16H	WITH A LITTLE SMOKESTAK
005E 21 A9 04		0510	LXI	H,SHED+325H	AND A LITTLE BELL
0061 36 07		0520	MVI	M,07H	
0063 21 AB 04		0530	LXI	H,SHED+327H	..AND A TINY DOME
0066 36 6E		0540	MVI	M,6EH	
0068 2A 66 01		0550	LHLD	CAB1	.. AND A CAB
0069 22 AE 04		0560	SHLD	SHED+32AH	WITH WINDOWS
006E 2A 6B 01		0570	LHLD	CAB2	.. SO THAT YOU COULD
0071 22 B0 04		0580	SHLD	SHED+32CH	SEE INTO WHERE THE
0074 2A 6A 01		0590	LHLD	CAB3	.. ENGINEER AND THE
0077 22 B2 04		0600	SHLD	SHED+32EH	FIREMAN SAT.
007A 2A 6C 01		0610	LHLD	BO11	.. IT HAD A BEAUTIFUL
007D 22 E5 04		0620	SHLD	SHED+361H	POLISHED
0080 2A 6E 01		0630	LHLD	BO12	.. BRASS
0083 22 E7 04		0640	SHLD	SHED+363H	BOILER
0086 2A 7P 01		0650	LHLD	BO13	.. WITH
0089 22 E9 04		0660	SHLD	SHED+365H	THE NUMBER
008C 22 EB 04		0670	SHLD	SHED+367H	"99" ON THE
008F 2A 72 01		0680	LHLD	BO14	.. SIDE OF
0092 22 ED 04		0690	SHLD	SHED+369H	THE CAB
0095 2A 74 01		0700	LHLD	BO15	.. BUT YOU COULDN'T
0098 22 EF 04		0710	SHLD	SHED+36BH	SEE EITHER THE
009B 2A 76 01		0720	LHLD	BO16	.. ENGINEER OR THE
009E 22 F1 04		0730	SHLD	SHED+36DH	FIREMAN
00A1 2A 78 01		0740	LHLD	FRA1	.. THE LITTLE ENGINE
00A4 22 24 05		0750	SHLD	SHED+3A0H	ALSO
00A7 2A 7A 01		0760	LHLD	FRA2	.. HAD A COWCATCHER
00AA 22 26 05		0770	SHLD	SHED+3A2H	AND LOTS OF FUNNY
00AD 22 28 05		0780	SHLD	SHED+3A4H	WHEELS AND THE
00B0 22 2A 05		0790	SHLD	SHED+3A6H	THINGS THAT CONNECTED
00B3 2A 7C 01		0800	LHLD	FRA3	.. AND TWO VERY TINY
00B6 22 2C 05		0810	SHLD	SHED+3A8H	WHEELS AT THE VERY
00B9 2A 7E 01		0820	LHLD	FRA4	.. VERY BACK
00BC 22 2E 05		0830	SHLD	SHED+3AAH	ALTOGETHER IT LOOKED
00BF 2A 80 01		0840	LHLD	FRA5	.. QUITE LONELY AND YET
00C2 22 30 05		0850	SHLD	SHED+3ACH	IT APPEARED VERY
00C5 01 DF FF		0860	LXI	B,21H	.. FUNNY JUST SITTING
00C8 21 62 F5		0870	LXI	H,SHED+3DEH	THERE ON THE
00CB 36 19		0880	RAILS MVI	M,19H	.. RAILS
00CD 03		0890	I,X	B	.. WITH NOTHING AT ALL
00CE 23		0900	INX	H	.. EVER
00CF AF		0910	XRA	A	.. TO DO
00D0 A5		0920	XRA	B	.. W E L L !
00D1 C2 CB 00		0930	JNZ	RAILS	.. LET'S RUN IT JUST FOR FUN
00D4 21 00 CC		09A0	HOSTL LXI	H,RRY	GET TRAIN OUT OF SHED
00D7 EB		0950	XCHG	.	MOVE IT FROM SHED
00DB 21 BA 01		0960	LXI	H,SHED	
00DB 7E		0970	FIRE MOV	A,M	LIGHT FIRE
00DC 23		0980	INX	H	
00DD EB		0990	XCHG	M	
00DE 77		1000	MOV	M,A	..MOVE IT
00DF 23		1010	INX	H	
00E0 7C		1020	MOV	A,M	
00E1 EB		1030	XCHG		
00E2 FE D0		1040	CPI	0D0H	END OF YARD?
00E4 C2 DB 00		1050	JNZ	FIRE	NO, MAKE MORE STEAM!
00E7 CD ED 00		1060	CALL	TRAVL	GO TAKE TRIP
00EA C3 D4 00		1070	JMP	HOSTLE	NO ROUND TRIPS, JUST DO AGAIN

0000	1080 *		
0000 01 40 03	1090 TRAVL LXI	B*64*13	MAKE TRIP 13 MILES
0000 C5	1100 CHOO	PUSH	B CHUFF ONCE
0001 CD FF 00	1110 CALL	STROK	MAKE FORWARD MOTION
0004 CO 0F 01	1120 CALL	TURN	TURN WHEELS
0007 C1	1130 POP	B	
0008 0B	1140 DCX	B	CLICK ODOMETER
0009 AF	1150 XRA	A	
000A A3	1160 XRA	B	13 MILES YET?
000B C2 F0 00	1170 JNZ	CHOO	NO
000E C9	1180 RET	.	DO NEXT TRIP
00FF	1190 *		
00FF 21 01 CC	1200 STROK LXI	H*0000H	MOVE DOWN THE TRACK
0100 0E D0	1210 MVI	C*000H	
0104 7E	1220 COAL	A*M	ADD MORE COAL
0105 2B	1230 DCX	H	
0106 77	1240 MOV	M*A	
0107 23	1250 INX	H	
0108 23	1260 INX	H	
0109 7C	1270 MOV	A*M	
010A B9	1280 CMP	C	ENOUGH COAL?
010B C2 04 01	1290 JNZ	COAL	NO, PUT MORE ON!
010E C9	1300 RET		
010F	1310 *		
010F 21 0F CC	1320 TURN LXI	H*0000H	TURN WHEELS
0112 7E	1330 HISS	A*M	
0113 23	1340 INX	H	
0114 FE 06	1350 CPI	6	FIND COWGITCHER
0116 C2 12 01	1360 JNZ	HISS	LOOK AGAIN
0119 23	1370 FOUND	H	
011A 7E	1380 AXLE	A*M	
011B FE 11	1390 CPI	11H	WHAT QUARTER TURN?
011D C2 31 01	1400 JNZ	NXT1	
0120 11 7E 14	1410 LXI	D*147EH	NEXT QUARTER TURN
0123	1420 *		
0123 06 07	1430 AXL1	B*7	DO 4 AXLES
0125 72	1440 AXL2	M*0	WHEELS MOVED HERE
0126 05	1450 MOV	B	LAST WHEEL?
0127 CA 52 01	1460 DCR	WORK	I'VE BEEN WORKIN'...
012A 23	1470 JZ	H	..ON THE RAILROAD..
012B 73	1480 INX	M*E	(SIDE RODS MOVED HERE)
012C 23	1490 MOV	H	..ALL THE LIVE..
012D 05	1500 INX	B	..LONG DAY.....
012E C2 25 01	1510 DCR	AXL2	
0131	1520 *		
0131 FE 14	1530 NXT1	CPI	14H QUARTER TURN
0133 C2 3C 01	1540 JNZ	NXT2	
0136 11 2D 13	1550 LXI	D*132DH	
0139 C3 23 01	1560 JMP	AXL1	
013C FE 13	1570 NXT2	CPI	13H QUARTER TURN
013E C2 47 01	1580 JNZ	NXT3	
0141 11 5F 12	1590 LXI	D*125FH	
0144 C3 23 01	1600 JMP	AXL1	
0147 FE 12	1610 NXT3	CPI	12H QUARTER TURN
0149 C2 1A 01	1620 JNZ	AXL2	
014C 11 2D 11	1630 LXI	D*112DH	
014F C3 23 01	1640 JMP	AXL1	
0152	1650 *		
0152 01 P8 0B	1660 WORK LXI	B*3000	

0155 08	1670 OIL	DCX	B,	
0156 08 00	1680	IN	0	DID THE CONDUCTOR
0158 06 40	1690	ANI	9DA	..FLAG US DOWN?
015A C2 63 01	1700	JNZ	QUIT	QUITTING TIME
015D AF	1710	XRA	A	NO, THEN HIGHBALL
015E A8	1720	XRA	B	
015F C2 55 01	1730	JNZ	OIL	NO SQUEEKS, PLEASE!
0162 C9	1740	R&T		
0163	1750 *			
0163	1760 *	PUT A JUMP TO WHEREVER YOU NEED TO RETURN		
		IN THE NEXT		
0163 C3 60 E0	1770 QUIT	JMP	ALSB	..YOUR RETURN LINK GOES
				HERE
0166	1780 *			
0166	1790 RDA	EQU	40H	PUT YOUR DATA READY FLAG
				HERE
0166	1800 RRY	EQU	0CC00H	
0166	1810 SMOKE	EQU	6FH	SMOKE CHARACTER
0166 01 10	1820 CAB1	DW	1001H	CAB DESCRIPTION
0168 10 5D	1830 CAB2	DW	5D10H	" "
016A 7E 20	1840 CAB3	DW	207EH	" "
016C 28 0A	1850 BOI1	DW	0A20H	BOILER DESCRIPTION
016E 0A 19	1860 BOI2	DW	190AH	" "
0170 0A 0A	1870 BOI3	DW	0A0AH	" "
0172 0A 5B	1880 BOI4	DW	5B0AH	" "
0174 39 39	1890 BOI5	DW	3939H	" "
0176 5D 20	1900 BOI6	DW	2050H	" "
0178 06 20	1910 FRA1	DW	2006H	FRAME DESCRIPTION
017A 11 20	1920 FRA2	DW	2D11H	" "
017C 11 20	1930 FRA3	DW	2011H	" "
017E 6F 2D	1940 FRA4	DW	2D6FH	" "
0180 6F 2D	1950 FRA5	DW	206FH	" "
0182 19 19	1960 TIES	DW	1919H	TIES DESCRIPTION
0184 20	1970 SWED	NOP	.	THIS IS SHED AREA
0185	1980 CLOUD	EQU	1+0172H	BEGINNING OF CLOUD
0185	1990 *			
0185	2000			

```

:1A000000AFD3C221840101000R3620230BAFA8C2490021F702110000F60E05
:1A001A000CD5000112000060CCD50001130000609CD50021134000064CD5003
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:1A00B6000222C052A7E01222E052A8001223000501DFF02162005361903C3AF50
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:19016C000280A04190A004A5329395D200620112D11206F2D0F00191920C03
:02

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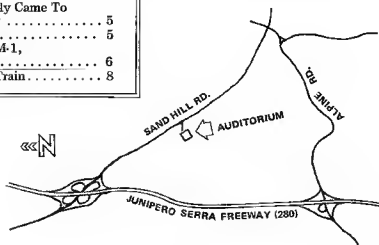
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HOMEBREW COMPUTER CLUB MEETINGS

Where & When

The Homebrew Computer Club meets a 7 p.m. at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center Auditorium. Dates scheduled for the remainder of this year are December 10 and 22. The date and location are subject to change. If a change does occur, every effort will be made to provide advance notice in the Newsletter.



HOMEBREW COMPUTER CLUB NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 626
Mountain View, CA 94042

FIRST CLASS MAIL

STAND-ALONE ADAPTER FOR VDM-1

By Lee Feldstein

This circuit allows the operation of the Processor Technology VDM-1 as a stand-alone terminal. It includes a UART for serial data communication with EIA RS-232 signal levels. All data to the VDM comes through the UART, so a "local loopback" connection is necessary from the Data Out terminal to the Data In for half duplex operation. Two switchable baud rates are available if a SPDT switch is connected to switch Baud Rtn to Baud 1 or Baud 2. The Ready output from the UART allows operation from a generalized parallel interface at maximum speed. The Break input moves the output to a space condition and is used as an escape character in various systems.

The circuit requires a connection to an external -16 V to -19 V supply; +5 V power is supplied by pin 16 of IC23 from the regulator of the VDM. The circuit draws very little current since most logic is CMOS. The -12 V and +5 V connections shown are for keyboard power.

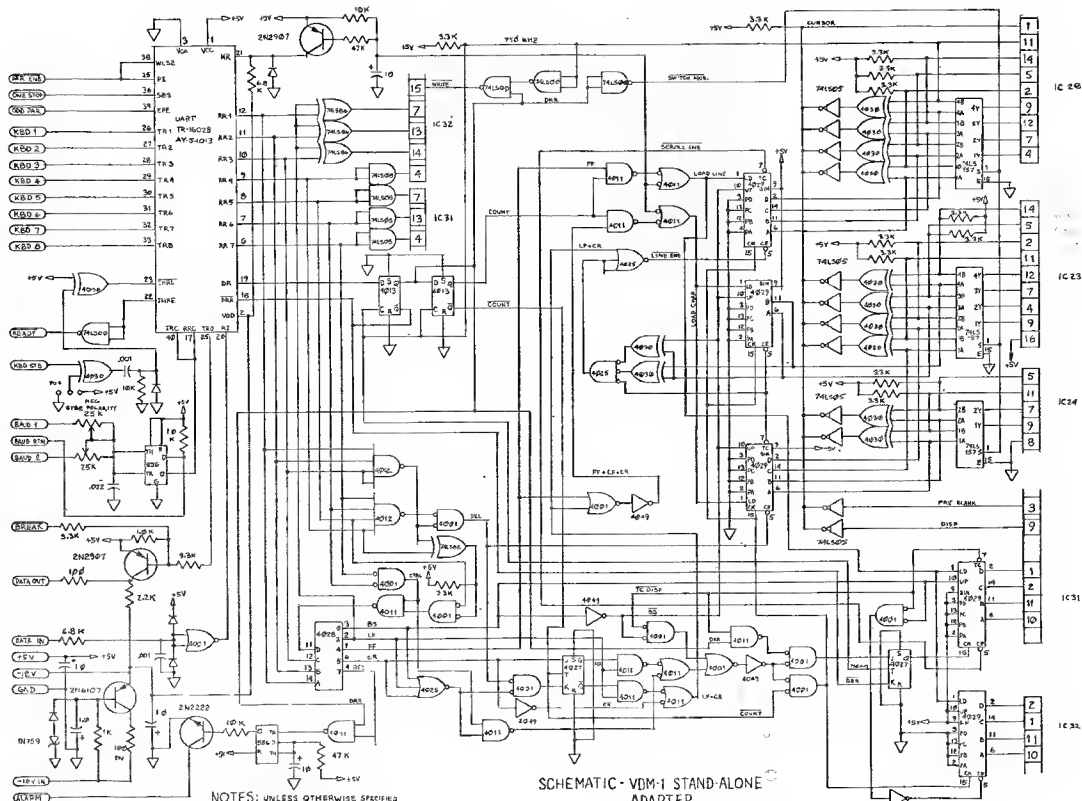
On powerup, the circuit initializes to a clear screen with a cursor in the lower left corner. Non-control characters are displayed and rolled up when a 64 character line is filled. CR will terminate a line and roll it up. A LF immediately following the CR will be ignored, as will a LF following any number of DEL (rub-out) characters which in turn follow a CR. A second LF, or one without a CR preceding, will be treated like a CR-LF combination. FF will initialize the screen. BS will be recognized and the cursor will move back and will erase the last character. At the left end of the line the cursor will jump to the right end and will cause a roll down of the line above. This will not occur if there is not text on the line above. The cursor will jump to the 64th location whether or not it is visible there. If the previous line was terminated by a CR, the cursor disappears until backed over the CR.

The circuit may be constructed using wire-wrap or solder; layout is not critical except that proper supply bypassing techniques must be used for the TTL ICs. Capacitors (0.1µF) should be connected between the +5 V and GND pins of these ICs to prevent supply current pulses.

The two boards may be interconnected with ribbon cables and DIF headers which plug into the IC sockets indicated on the drawing.

THE FOLLOWING MODIFICATIONS TO THE VDM ARE NECESSARY

1. Cut trace on solder side from pin 4 of IC 17.
2. Cut trace from pin 13 of IC 10 on component side.
3. Connect a jumper from pin 6 of IC 17 to pin 13 of IC 10.
4. Connect a jumper from pin 7 of IC 31 to pin 4 of IC 17.
5. Connect a jumper from pin 3 of IC 31 to pin 7 of IC 13.
6. Connect a jumper from pin 8 of IC 15 to pin 9 of IC 31.
7. Connect a jumper from pin 3 of IC 41 to pin 15 of IC 31.
8. Remove ICs 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39 and 40.
9. If not yet installed, resistors R27 through R32 and R41 through R48 may be omitted from assembly. □



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

1. ALL RESISTORS IN OHMS, 5% / 1/4W
2. ALL CAPACITORS IN MICROFARADS
3. ALL DIODES 1N4148 OR 1N914